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Letter dated 22 July 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Chad, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

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Annex

Note verbale dated 21 July 2003 from the Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

[Original: French]

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Chad to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Counter-Terrorism Committee and has the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Government of Chad pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), as well as a request dated 25 March 2003 from the Government of Chad for assistance in strengthening its national capacities to combat terrorism (see enclosure).

Enclosure

Letter dated 25 March 2003 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and African Integration of Chad addressed to the President of the Security Council

Request from the Government of Chad for assistance in strengthening its national capacities to combat terrorism

In accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 1373 (2001) adopted on 28 September 2001 by the Security Council, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of Council members, the report of the Government of Chad concerning the fight against international terrorism (see appendix).

In view of the complexity and scope of the fight against terrorism, the Government of Chad requests assistance in strengthening its national capacities with a view to participating more effectively in that fight. Capacity-building measures should, in particular, be aimed at:

- Strengthening human resources (training of lawyers and security forces);
- Providing technical equipment for institutions conducting the fight against terrorism.

(*Signed*) Mahamat Saleh **Annadif**

Appendix

Report of the Government of Chad pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001)

N'Djamena, 25 March 2003

The fight against international terrorism is a major and ongoing priority for the Government of Chad. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and African Integration underlined the Government's commitment in this regard of 17 February 2003 in his letter to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

In accordance with Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), adopted after the terrorist attacks carried out against the United States of America by al-Qa'idah on 11 September 2001, major preventive measures have been introduced:

- Increased cooperation between the national police and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), notably under the auspices of the Interpol subregional office in Abidjan and the Central African Police Chiefs Committee (CAPCCO);
- Renewal of close cooperation in intelligence matters between Chad and its neighbours within the framework of the Charter on Security of the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD);
- Introduction of strict border controls with a view to preventing terrorists from entering Chad illegally; creation of mixed security commissions with all neighbouring countries;
- Introduction of permanent monitoring of all non-governmental organizations and all suspicious persons; cooperation with the permanent secretariat on non-governmental organizations and the Supreme Council on Islamic Affairs.

In the financial sphere, the movement of capital and funds that could be used for terrorist activities is being closely monitored. By way of example, a Lebanese national named Mahamat Moudar Ibrahim, who had diverted 50 million CFA francs to Bangui for terrorist purposes, was arrested in N'Djamena and handed over to the Central African authorities on 27 November 2002 under the harmonized legislation on money-laundering of the Central African Economic and Monetary Committee (CAEMC).

Furthermore, Chad is stepping up its efforts to combat criminal activities, such as drug and weapons trafficking and organized transnational crime, that might be used to finance terrorism (Act No. 22/PR/95 of 28 September 1995 on drug control).

With respect to legislative and legal matters, measures have been introduced to ensure that Parliament adopts an anti-terrorism law during its current session and that the international protocols on terrorism, as well as the relevant United Nations resolutions, are applied more vigorously. Accordingly, on 25 February 2003, the Council of Ministers adopted the Organization of African Unity Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.

Lastly, refugee status will no longer be conferred upon any person suspected of terrorism.

These are the measures that Chad has taken to mount an effective campaign against terrorist activities in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

Chad reaffirms its determination to play an active part in the fight against terrorism being conducted so courageously by the United Nations, because terrorism is a scourge that represents a genuine threat to international peace and security and undermines the development efforts of States.

(*Signed*) Mahamat Saleh **Annadif**
Minister for Foreign Affairs and African Integration